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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905

Florida Facts and Fancies

Bull Pup Gone Mad.

More excitement on short notice than we have experienced in some time was generated Tuesday evening by the report that one of Harry Murray's bull dog pups had gone mad. He was tied in the back yard and when first noticed was having convulsions. Getting loose he ran into the postoffice building and tore at the mail boxes. The force there on the first tables that came handy. Charlie Murray lassoed him and got him back into the yard, and tied him to a stake, and in a few minutes he fell over dead. Beyond the fits he had no symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is evident that some one threw poison into the yard to him.—DeFuniak Breeze.

A Heart-Rending Appeal.

Up in Brevard they raise a breed or strain of hogs known as "razor-backs." They are said to resemble a pumpkin seed in shape, and have a prominent pair of ears set about midships. The following pathetic appeal is self explanatory, and is supposed to have been addressed to the railroad officials at St. Augustine by a Cocoa resident:

My razorback strolled down your track a week ago today.
Your Twenty-nine came down the line.
And snuffed his light away.
You can't blame me, the hog, you see,
Slipped through the cattle fence;
So kindly pen a check for ten,
This debt to recompense.

A few days later he received the following:

Dear Sir:
Old Twenty-nine came down the line
And killed your hog we know,
But razorbacks on railroad tracks
Quite often meet with woe.
Therefore, my friend, we cannot send
The check for which you please.
Just plant the dead; place o'er his head,
"Here lies a foolish swine."

Fish Found on Roof.

Charles Chase reports a remarkable find in the shape of a fish a few days ago. Charlie says he was fixing a roof for Mr. Epperson, and found a six inch fish in the basin of the roof. No one has been on the roof for months, and it is thought the fish came down during the heavy rain where he remained till found. We wish to state that hereafter all fish found on trees and house tops must be brought to this office if the finder wants it published. We came from up near Missouri, you know.—Live Oak Crescent.

Dredging in Lake Suwannee.

The dredges John Babcock and Mikado, assisting in building the Key West extension of the F. E. C. railway, are now at work in what has been named Lake Surprise, a shallow body of water lying inland in the key and being about two miles in length by a half a mile in width. The lake has been so named by the men at work there from the fact that it is never shown on coast charts, and its presence was known only to the few who have explored the vast jungle of the key. The lake lies inland about sixteen hundred feet from Jewish creek to the island of Key Largo. The dredges cut their way into the lake from the creek and are now engaged in throwing up from the bottom of it across building the bed of the railroad soil.—Miami Metropolis.

Cow and Catfish Industry.

Cows and catfish form two of the principal resources of Osceola county. The first are raised on the splendorous ranches near by, and much care and expense are taken to improve them, while the latter are taken from the adjacent waters by the thousands and afford remunerative employment to hundreds of fishermen. The fish are dressed and shipped to the western cities where they are sold at 15 cents per pound. To know how to "skin a cat," or lasso a cow are qualifications that insure profitable employment in Osceola county.—Like Oak Democrat.

Fight With a Shark.

Daniel Curry is at the Railway Hospital with a severely lacerated leg as the result of a fishing incident. At

ter landing a large shark yesterday afternoon at Fort Pierce he was severely bitten by the sharp no caught. Messrs. G. J. Hopkins and Dan Curry went out in a small boat yesterday prepared to catch large game. They were fishing near the shore when the shark took the bait. After playing the monster for a time the men finally hauled it to shore and had it in shallow water when it made the sudden attack. Mr. Curry had stepped out of the boat to drag the fish to high land when it by a quick pass turned and seized him by the right leg, lacerating it terribly. The shark was left on the shore while Mr. Curry was hurried away for medical treatment. He is resting well.—St. Augustine Record.

An Interesting Spectacle.

Five canoes, apparently heavily laden, and containing a solitary red skin each, formed an interesting spectacle to a number of visitors on the terminal dock this morning, as they passed down the bay to the foot of 12th street, where they landed. The canoes followed in single file, about 25 yards apart and were "poled by the stern and drove them along with that art and speed capable in no other man but an Indian.—Miami Metropolis.

The Summer Is Over.

The long, hot summer is over; the glory of autumn is near at hand; and money will soon be rolling in to turn the cotton looms in the channels of trade; all forms of energy and enterprise will quicken; the crops are good; prices promise to be right; we have escaped disaster by flood, fire or epidemic; everybody is hopeful and planning for a busy and prosperous fall and winter; no candidates in sight to worry us and politics forgotten; and under such circumstances when the outside world wants to know "What's the matter with Florida?" we all reply in cheerful chorus, "She's all right."—Suwannee Democrat.

Fleet of Indian Canoes.

A fleet of Indian canoes landed at the foot of Twelfth street yesterday afternoon. They were loaded down with 'gator hides, deer skins and other merchantable products found in the Everglades. The waters are now too high in that section to admit of hunting, and the Seminoles are taking advantage of the occasion to bring their catches to market and load up for the wet season.—Miami Record.

The New Vagrancy Law.

The new vagrancy law is being vigorously enforced in some of the cities of the state, and if its enforcement was made general, as it should be, it would be a mighty help to the cause of industry in Florida and greatly decrease the crime record. It is as natural for vagabond idleness to breed crime as it is for filth to breed vermin.—Suwannee Democrat.

Poor Season for Bees on East Coast.

The Fort Pierce Tribune in reporting recently that I. O. Poppleton, whose bee-keeping is somewhat of a migratory nature, was transferring his bees to their winter quarters at Stuart, says, "the season has been too poorest in many years." This we believe is true of the whole east coast section of the state, and it might, in fact, be termed the climax of a series of bad seasons, for it would seem impossible for any conditions to produce a worse one.

We entered upon this series of poor seasons some three or four years ago when the first year, at least, it has been necessary to procure bees. Prior to this year, however, there has usually been yield enough from some source to help in holding the bees together through the season, but this year there has been either no nectar in the various honey producing flowers, or there have been heavy rains during the period of bloom which washed it out and destroyed it, when present, so that the bees have been pretty much starved.

Most of the bees in this locality have already starved and the balance

will follow them unless heavily fed. Even the professional bee-keepers have become disheartened with so many succeeding years of these conditions and have in most cases abandoned the bees to their fate, not seeing sufficient in the future to warrant them in putting more money into feeding. They will probably save their best colonies, however, for the bee fever after once becoming established is a difficult thing to thoroughly eradicate, and the business is one which can be rebuilt with marvelous rapidity during a run of good seasons.

Stories of Gay Kissimmee.

As I was going through town recently, I saw a cow deliberately walk up the steps of an hotel and go in the open door. A moment after my attention was attracted by a man who was leaning against a tree, and laughing with all his might. My curiosity was aroused and I asked him what he was so tickled about. "Why," said he, "I was thinking how badly fooled that cow was, if she went into that hotel expecting to get something to eat. I am boarding there."

Loitering on into North Kissimmee, I sat me down to reflect, under one of those magnificent oaks which adorn that section, and was soon joined by a gentleman who lived nearby, but who seemed to be a little out of place. We talked about many things, and finally I complimented him on what nice shade trees were standing there. "Yes," said he, "this is the garden spot of Kissimmee. I would not give up any other place in it. We have plenty of shade and pretty white sand and there are no mosquitoes here, there never was any. (They were buzzing all around me then.) Why, I don't see how those people down in South Kissimmee live at all. I was down there the other day to see—and he and his wife and children had to stay under mosquito bars all during the day, and they told me at night they had to put up double bars to keep from actually being eat up. They even have to buy bars for their dogs to sleep under down there, to keep them from going crazy on account of the mosquitoes."

Then I wandered back down Broadway, and was attracted by the thousands of little minnows that were sporting up and down the gutters and flashing their beautiful, but awful hot, sunlight. While standing, admiring and perspiring, I was joined by a "native," and he and I also talked of many things, but mainly of fish, and when I said how funny it seemed to see them swimming up and down the streets of the town, he said, "That is nothing to what happened here in 18—". At that time people sat on the top step of the bank and caught ten pound trout as fast as they could bait their hook. In fact that was the time when Kissimmee commenced to be a shipper of fish, for the people could stand in their doors and catch so many fish, they began to ship them to the north, and now you see to what proportions that business has grown to." I meditated, that perhaps Annals was not dead, after all, as I left him.

That fish story made me so hot, that I wandered on sometime, without noticing anything, but finally ran plump up against a man who like myself, seemed deep in meditation. In fact he looked so much worse off than myself, I immediately brightened up, and asked him the cause of his deep melancholy. It appears that he was one of the "City Fathers" and had been trying to have the streets worked. Said he, "this is the biggest fool town I ever struck, I try to work the streets when the ground is dry, and everybody blames me about raising so much dust and sand. I then quit and wait until the ground gets wet, and then everybody curses me for making so much mud, and turning over the grass to rot and cause fever. And then when I catch the ground in right shape, and start in to fix a street, the people on every other street say that I am showing partiality, or that I happen to own property on that particular lot, or something else equally mean; so life has been made so burdensome to me I came out to be alone this morning to meditate on whether I would resign, run away or commit suicide. I haven't decided yet." And so I left him, but his troubles affected me so deeply I decided to postpone my ramble into South Kissimmee to some future day.—"Idler," in Kissimmee Valley Gazette.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.
2. The germ of transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients until the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.
3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.
4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutters.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Gutters with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Best for light colds. Best for heavy colds. Best for easy coughs. Best for desperate coughs. Best for grandparents. Best for grandchildren. Ask your doctor. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bite of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in its environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measure, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

4. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of hobnob or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stify the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vasoline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

- Escambia Hotel.
- Bay Hotel.
- Coe's Book Store.
- Depot News Stand.
- Gem Book Store.
- Lewis House.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
- Wagand's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

The true inwardness of the present visitation will appear in due time, and the blame for it will be placed where it belongs. The charge has been openly made that New Orleans and Louisiana health authorities knew as early as the latter part of May of the existence of yellow fever in that city, yet public announcement was not made until the 20th of July. If publicity had been given promptly who doubts that many places in Louisiana and Mississippi now suffering would have escaped?—Montgomery Advertiser.

And in this connection it may be added that when the "true inwardness" of the case does appear, whatever it may be, it will form an argument for national control of coast quarantines which the next congress cannot very well overlook. The fact that the health of the whole south has been jeopardized and its business, for the time being, practically stagnated by the commercial greed which New Orleans manifests in her lax quarantine system, ought to arouse the whole country to the inequality, injustice, and absolute danger of state control in health matters.

Over in Mobile they are talking of Max Hamburger, Jr., proprietor of the Mobile Herald, as a candidate for the state senate. If the people of the senatorial district in which Mr. Hamburger lives are mindful of their own interests they won't stop merely with the talking, but will go ahead and elect him to represent them.

A good many communities in Alabama are coming in for some pretty harsh criticism on account of their treatment of the travelling public since the quarantine was put on, but as an example of asininity and cupid-ity, Birmingham easily takes the lead. In that city they make a man pay a dollar for a health certificate before they will let him leave town.

Parents Should Have Large Families

By Rev. WILLIAM MITCHELL of Trinity Methodist Church, Millville, N. J.

HMONG the Hebrews a child was considered heaven's best gift. Hannah and Rachel desired such a blessing from the Lord. Hebrew poetry says, "Happy is the man whose quiver is full of them." WE SEEM TO BE GOING TO THE OTHER EXTREME. There are women in America who would sooner fondle a pug dog than raise a child.

President Roosevelt, recognizing the tendency of the times to exalt culture and belittle womanhood and motherhood, has coined a new phrase—"race suicide." At the National Council of Women held at Washington his utterances were criticised by some of the delegates, who said that QUALITY WAS BETTER THAN QUANTITY. Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, the past national president of the Women's Relief corps, is quoted as saying, "Better have two or three splendid children than a dozen incompetents."

If Susannah Wesley had been filled with the ideas of these modern women that three children are enough for a home, we never would have had Methodism, for its founder, John Wesley, was her TENTH child.

And we would never have had Charles Wesley, the famous hymn writer, for he was her EIGHTEENTH child. As we sing his grand hymns we thank God for Susannah Wesley and that she gave to the world her eighteenth child, proving that QUANTITY AND QUALITY GO TOGETHER.

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or an average

4,716 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,400	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21	4,800
August 7	4,800	August 22	4,800
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,800
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,650
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,800
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,800
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28	4,800
August 14	4,800	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,600	August 30	4,800
August 31	5,000		

Total for the month.....127,335

Average per day.....4,716

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,

Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,

Notary Public.